

ommended for familiarization with the industrial environment. Methods of dermatitis prevention are suggested, including cartoon campaigns urging the use of protective clothing, improved hygiene, and barrier creams. Workmen's compensation laws and hearings are reviewed with special attention to the problems of sensitization and the aggravation and recurrence of dermatitis.

This book belongs in the office of every physician involved in treating contact dermatitis. Every dermatology library should also have a copy.

DORINDA LOEFFEL, M.D.

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DISEASES OF BONE AND JOINTS—Louis Lichtenstein, M.D., Clinical Professor of Pathology, University of California, San Francisco; Professor Extraordinario, National University of Mexico; Honorary Member, Spanish Orthopedic Society (SECOT). The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, Saint Louis (63103), 1970. 228 pages, 287 illustrations, \$17.50.

The author presents in a concise, easily read and understandable way basic concepts of diseases of bones and joints. It discusses in a succinct way available pertinent information relative to physiologic, genetic, immunologic and biochemical data and further integrates this at every opportunity with clinical and pathologic findings.

No attempt has been made to present an exhaustive discussion of any one condition but the coverage is quite adequate for routine clinical needs in differential diagnosis and prognosis. The author of necessity makes no effort to discuss treatment of the multiple lesions he describes but does, in certain instances, point out acceptable therapy measures. Further, there is included an excellent bibliography with references to specific articles and books for any one interested in pursuing a more complete review and study of any particular condition.

Illustrations (287) both radiographic and microscopic with a few of gross pathology are excellent. Perhaps no work ever has enough illustrations but again the author is not attempting to completely cover any one subject.

Thus, this book contributes well many salient points to the overall subject of diseases of bones and joints. It is recommended for study by orthopaedists, radiologists, internists, pediatricians and any interested in, or whose practice in part or all, embraces this important field of medicine.

PAUL E. McMASTER, M.D.

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EMERGENCY TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT—Fourth Edition—Thomas Flint, Jr., M.D., Formerly Senior Consultant, Emergency Department and Director, Division of Industrial Relations, Permanente Medical Group and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Oakland, Richmond and Vallejo, Ca.; and Harvey D. Cain, M.D., Chief of Industrial Medicine and Rehabilitation, Permanente Medical Group and Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Sacramento. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1970. 733 pages, \$11.50.

This represents the fourth edition of a manual written for the physician engaged in emergency care as a guide to "portal to portal care in emergency situations." It is divided into three major sections: general principles, treatment of specific conditions, and administrative, clerical and medicolegal procedures. It is thoroughly indexed and extensively cross referenced, but contains no bibliography. A separate section (printed on blue paper to offset it from the rest of the text) deals with the treatment of acute poisoning. The writing is lucid with a minimal, but sometimes inadequate, number of pictorial guides and diagrams. Brevity and clarity characterize the main body of the text.

The authors' very brief treatment of a diverse and extensive area of medical care is perhaps the most obvious

advantage and disadvantage of this text. While the practicality and efficiency of this handbook are evident, the lack of clear explanations for various therapeutic maneuvers and the absence of a bibliography are significant disadvantages for the physician interested in learning the rationale for his treatment. This disadvantage is underscored when incomplete recommendations are recorded, i.e., . . . "antibiotics should be administered." The readers' immediate reaction is which antibiotics and for what organisms. Nevertheless, as a quick guide to therapy in the emergency situation it is a useful addition.

A unique and quite useful aspect of the text is the section dealing with administrative, clerical and medicolegal principle. Rarely covered in other books of this sort, it offers some very practical suggestions for dealing with these non-clinical matters. The pictures of actual forms used in these matters will also be of definite assistance to the emergency physician.

Overall this is a handy, practical therapeutic guide for emergency treatment, but one which falls short in its thoroughness and its ability to stimulate rational understanding of specific therapeutic measures.

HIBBARD E. WILLIAMS, M.D.

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OSTEOPOROSIS—Edited by Uriel S. Barzel, M.D., Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, Bronx, New York. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1970. 290 pages, \$25.00.

This thin volume contains 21 edited essays and brief discussion by a group of experts assembled at Montefiore Hospital in New York, June 25-26, 1969. Most chapters relate to various aspects of osteoporosis, though in a few cases the relation seems remote. The final chapter by Donald Whedon critically reviews the entire area covered by the essayists. Several chapters bring new information to bear, while others arouse a sensation of déjà vu.

One of the editor's principal difficulties is that the term "osteoporosis" conveys different connotations to his individual contributors. He has solved this problem by allowing each author to use the word in his own way. Lack of specific definition leads to considerable confusion; in some chapters, osteoporosis is treated as a single condition, while in others the clinical, chemical, radiological, and kinetic heterogeneity of the various osteoporoses is emphasized. One author even tries to make a case for a parathyroid etiology for postmenopausal osteoporosis, based on radiolucency of bones in hyperparathyroidism and density in hypoparathyroidism. Unfortunately, no direct or indirect measurements of parathyroid function in osteoporosis are presented.

From the standpoint of the clinician, several chapters are of particular value. Marshall Urist of UCLA writes from the vantage point of long observation and imaginative study of many patients with "pathologic" postmenopausal osteoporosis. He and his co-workers have carefully matched their living patients with comparable autopsy specimens and point out the association of vertebral deformity with pathological osteonecrosis. They differentiate between the normal loss of bone substance with age and that associated with symptomatic, deforming, pathologic osteoporosis. They, and most of the other writers, emphasize the relative rarity of osteoporosis in men. They also lay the myth of calcium deficiency in patients with severe disease, and point out that a third of their patients with pathologic osteoporosis give a history of a diet rich in dairy foods.

Siegelman's chapter on the radiology of osteoporosis is